

By 367 BC

One consulship was reserved for the Plebeians.

Plebs had right to appeal a death sentence imposed by a consul.

The Tribunes gained a veto power over any legislation or executive act that threatened the rights of the plebeians.

367BC

one consulship was reserved for the plebeians, and before the end of the century plebeians were eligible to hold other important magistracies which the patricians had in the meantime created.

Among these magistracies, whose powers originally had been held by the consuls, were the

practr (in charge of low courts), governor  
(treasurer), and senator (superior  
of public morals and letting of  
state contracts).

The right to hold high political  
office proved to be a stepping stone  
to the Senate, and some politicians  
succeeded in gaining entry to that  
council today.

367 BC

In 400, 399, and 396 the plebeians won in the election of the consular tribunes, and thereafter, they never lost ground. An invasion of Gauls in 390 BC almost ruined Rome and thrust aside party conflicts for a time; but in 377 the perilous campaign began. Under the wise leadership of the tribune LICINIUS STOLO, the whole body of plebeians united firmly in a group of measures. These were proposed to the Assembly by LICINIUS and are known as the Licinian Rogationes.

The three most important demands were

- (1) that the office of census should be vested, and that at least one census each year should be a pleasure;

- (2) that not one citizen should hold more than 500 acres of the public lands (answer is nearly 2 years)

- (3) that payment of debt might be postponed for 3 yrs, and that the interest already paid should be deducted from the amount of the debt.

Passed in 367 B.C. So. yrs 376 to 410 yrs they

collected income and paid the debts over in the Assembly of Tribes. In 367 B.C. Senate gave way.

367-300 BC

Body of patricians created a third, and patrician consul - called the PRAETOR - for supreme judicial control over the city.

But all such devices were in vain. Plebeian consuls could nominate plebeians for other offices.

A plebeian secured office of dictator in 356; another became censor in 351 and one was chosen praetor in 337. In 300, even the

colleges of pontiffs and augurs were thrown open to the plebeians.

Appointments to the Senate are commonly made from those who had held office, and so that today, also gradually became plebeian. By the year 300, the old distinction between patricians and plebeians had practically died out.

367BC

Two *curule aediles* were created to give the patricians a share in custody of public buildings & archives. They were elected by the Assembly of the People. Very soon, the *curule aediles* were as likely to be plebeians by status as patricians.